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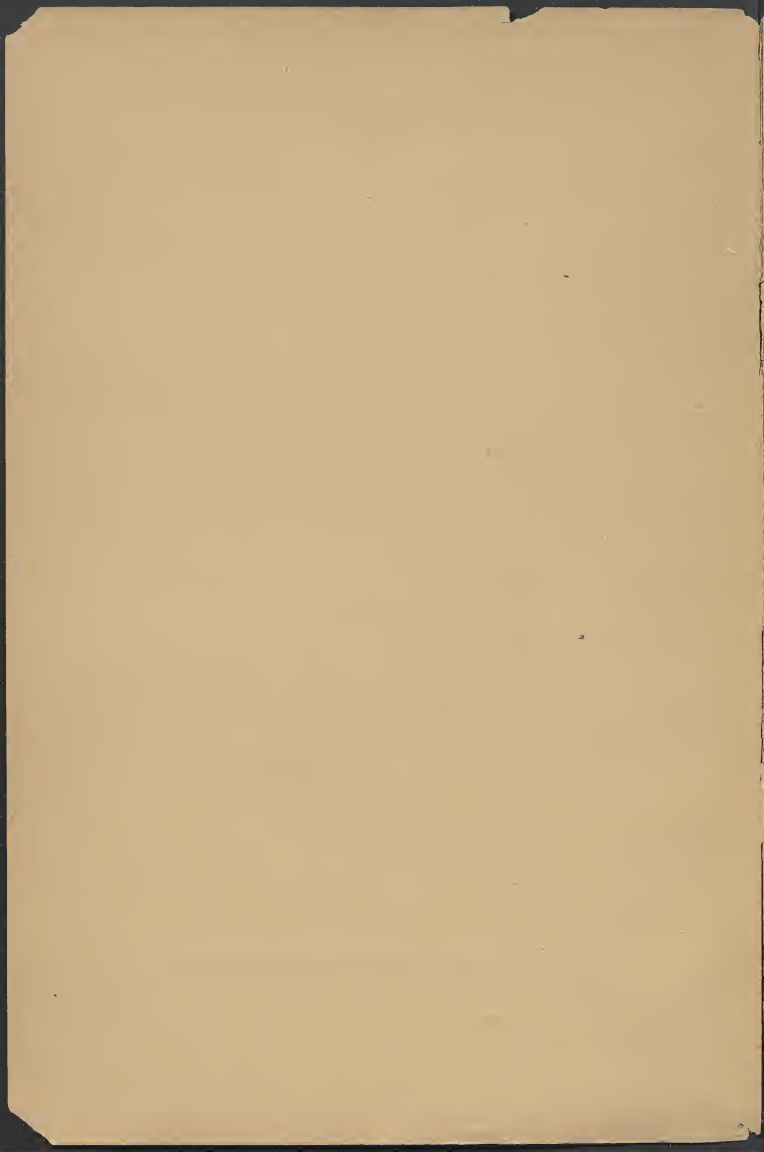
The American Anti-Vivisection Society

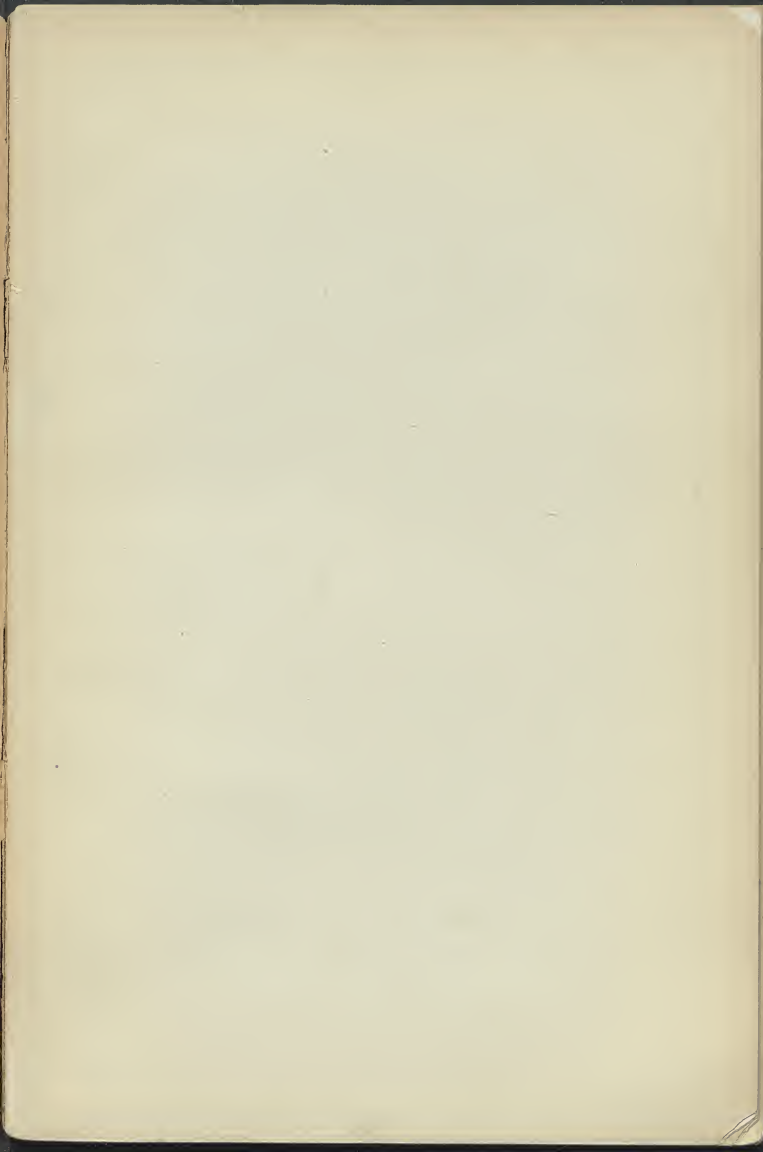
FORMERLY THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE
RESTRICTION OF VIVISECTION

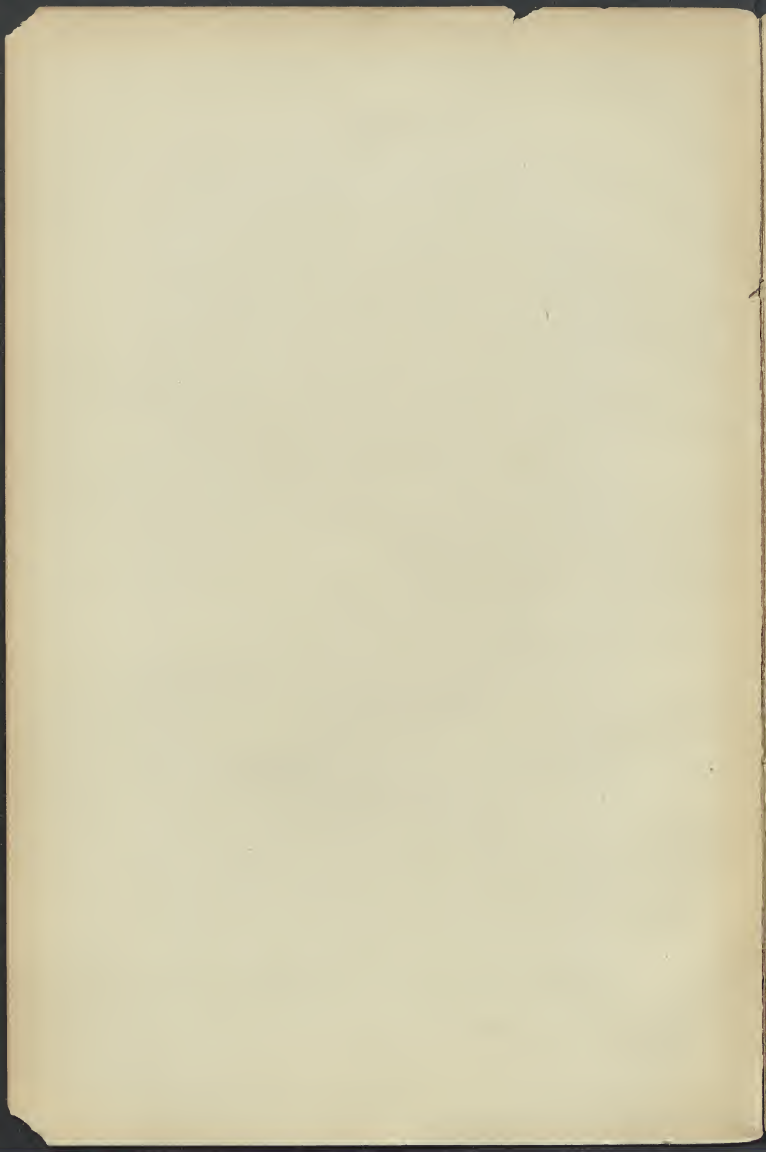


Thirty-second Annual Report
1914

OFFICE
36 South Eighteenth Street
PHILADELPHIA











THE STORY OF THE BLIND MAN'S DOG, TOLD WITHOUT WORDS

Picture Copyright by Life Publishing Co. (with acknowledgments)

Thirty-second Annual Report

OF

The American

Anti-Vivisection Society

FOR THE TOTAL ABOLITION OF ALL VIVISECTIONAL EXPERIMENTS
ON ANIMALS AND OTHER EXPERIMENTS OF A
PAINFUL CHARACTER

FOR THE YEAR

1914

Organized February 23, 1883

Incorporated May, 1883

Philadelphia
36 South Eighteenth Street
1915

Bell Telephone, Locust 3-90

Keystone Telephone, Race 10-10

BOARD OF MANAGERS, 1915

OF THE

American Anti-Vivisection Society

PRESIDENT.

ROBERT R. LOGAN, Esq.
1726 Rittenhouse Street.

VICE-PRESIDENTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

MRS. JOHN H. EASBY,
311 South Sixteenth Street.
MISS AGNES REPPLIER,
2035 Chestnut Street.
MR. A. SIDNEY LOGAN,
247 South Eighteenth Street.

MRS. A. S. LOGAN,
247 South Eighteenth Street.
REV. J. ANDREWS HARRIS, D.D.,
Chestnut Hill.
MISS ELISABETH SOMERS,
611 North Thirty-fourth Street.

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MRS. W. W. PROBASCO,
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MRS. J. L. C. HENDERSON,
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MRS. MARGARET M. HALVEY,
1739 Diamond Street.

TREASURER.

MR. SAMUEL HINDS THOMAS,
2026 DeLancey Place.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

MRS. CAROLINE EARLE WHITE,
2024 Chestnut Street.

COUNSELLORS.

MESSRS. WHITE, WHITE & TAULANE,
MR. CHARLES BIDDLE.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

MRS. CHARLES J. BIDDLE,
2208 DeLancey Place.
MRS. SAMUEL HINDS THOMAS,
2026 DeLancey Place.
MRS. FERD. V. HAYDEN,
The Bartram.
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3808 Walnut Street.
MISS KATHARINE S. NICHOLSON,
3610 Chestnut Street.
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2033 DeLancey Place.
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3 North Front Street.
MR. SAMUEL W. COOPER,
1508 Pine Street.
MISS EMILY MCCREDY,
2037 Pine Street.

MR. FORRESTER SCOTT,
714 Walnut Street.
MISS LETA L. SULLIVAN,
2100 Walnut Street.
MR. JAMES J. BREEN,
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DR. AMOS H. SIBLEY,
607 North Thirty-second Street.
MRS. J. B. HARDING,
Penn and Arrott Streets, Frankford.
MRS. C. HILTON TURVEY,
10 S. Eighteenth Street.
MRS. E. CARLTON PALMER,
1311 N. Broad Street.
MISS KATHARINE C. BIDDLE,
2033 Pine Street.
MISS AUGUSTA LEIBRICK,
4502 Chestnut Street.
MR. JOHN C. ROWLAND,
1607 Locust Street.

Thirty-second Annual Meeting
of the
American Anti-Vivisection Society
Held on January 26, 1915



THE Thirty-second Annual Meeting of the American Antivivisection Society was held at 36 South Eighteenth Street, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, January 26th, 1915, at 3.30 p. m.

The President, Mr. Robert R. Logan, was called to the chair, and Mrs. M. M. Halvey was chosen Secretary.

The reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting was, on motion, dispensed with.

The Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Halvey; the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. C. E. White; and the Treasurer, Mr. Samuel H. Thomas, then read their reports, which were accepted and referred to the incoming Board of Managers to print so much thereof as to them might seem fit.

Mr. Thomas nominated a Board of Managers for the ensuing year and, there being but one nomination for each position, Mr. Thomas moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for the Board of Managers as nominated. This motion was duly seconded and carried, and the Secretary reported that she had cast a ballot as instructed, whereupon the Chairman announced the names of the officers and Board of Managers elected, as set forth upon another page.

There being no other business, on motion adjourned.

M. M. HALVEY,
Secretary.

Report of the Recording Secretary of the
American Anti-Vivisection Society
For the Year 1914

URNING the pages of 1914 records, we find amongst early events of Antivivisection import an account of the Interstate Conference of A. V. Societies, which met in Philadelphia on February 11th. These conferences have grown to assume much importance as affording opportunities which no amount of correspondence can, for comparison of experiences and interchange of ideas and suggestions. In the "National Review" of February 20th, under the caption, "Two Scenes of Modern Life," a well-known writer who had been present on this February occasion described the gathering—"and back of the rose-hued picture made by the beautiful room and its occupants," as she put it, "another scene which was ever before the mental vision of those earnest humanitarians—the laboratory, where sounds of whimpering and moaning fill the air, where living hearts are laid bare and nameless horrors which do not bear describing continue day after day, week after week. Meanwhile," she wrote, "the antivivisectionists continue to meet and work, knowing that because 'right is might,' as our great Commoner has said, practices which outdo the middle ages for refined and terrible cruelty sooner or later will be done away with."

It was as an effort in this direction that the trial of a professor of the University of Pennsylvania, charged with cruelty to animals under his care after they had been operated upon, attracted international attention. True, the charge was for plain cruelty and preferred in the same commonplace language as may be heard, unfortunately, in the police courts of any city on almost any working day. Then, however, the accused are usually men debarred by environment and lack of early opportunities from training that presumably tends to insure the culture which means universal kindness. An old story now, but like other old stories, likely to ring ever new in the ears of humane folks, is the list of disclosures at that

far-famed trial in the City Hall of Philadelphia—the attempted refutations that failed to refute and the wonderful interest aroused by the charge of the presiding judge, who, without altering in the least item the anti-cruelty law of the State of Pennsylvania, gave as his ruling under its provisions that “Scientific purpose does not excuse cruelty.” True, the jury disagreed after a longer period of deliberation than was probably ever before given to a case of animal cruelty, thus necessitating further action on the part of the Commonwealth, which has the prosecution in hand. But the moral influence of that trial remains with the general public, incited thereby to personal investigation of the question of vivisection, once considered entirely the province of the medical fraternity, and with us as Antivivisectionists abide the cheering remembrance of outspoken sympathy and approval from near and far and the courage newly inspired by that ruling, of which a leading legal authority said, “The learned Judge’s interpretation of the Anti-cruelty Act set the stamp of judicial disapproval on the cruelty of vivisection.”

Another result of this trial agitation was a deluge of pro-vivisection literature, defensive and offensive, from the tireless pen of Dr. W. W. Keen and others, who had been supposed heretofore to consider the scalpel a more reliable weapon. One of the latter strove to carry the war into the enemy’s country by addressing a long and learned letter to the Humane Societies of Pennsylvania, but one cannot imagine any modern explanations, however learned, explaining away to the satisfaction of professing Christians that simple dictum of the Master, which is the foundation of all humanitarianism, “Be ye merciful that ye may obtain mercy.” On our side there were some forceful rejoinders forthcoming—one of them, entitled “Reply of the American Antivivisection Society to Lecture on the Arguments for and against Experiments on Animals, by Dr. Richard M. Pearce, of the University of Pennsylvania,” was prepared by a chosen committee of our Board members—another written by a gentleman who does not even claim membership in our or any kindred society, and entitled “The

Legal Aspect of Vivisection." This was published in the "Legal Intelligencer," a journal devoted wholly to legal subjects, over the signature of its author, R. Mason Lisle, Esq.

Reviewing the summer months, so generally regarded as the season of inactivity, several happenings of much interest and importance recur to our minds. Earlier in the season the Board had decided to secure the services of a Publicity Agent and Miss Curtis Wager-Smith was engaged. In this capacity Miss Wager-Smith attended the Eighteenth National Convention of Osteopaths, which was held in this city from August 4th to August 8th. With the permission of the presiding officers, our antivivisection literature was freely distributed in the hall where the convention met and evidently with the effect intended, for when the subject of vivisection came up for discussion the delegates showed themselves quite familiar with our viewpoint and arguments as well. On the closing day of the meeting, amongst the many resolutions adopted was the following:

"Resolved, That the American Osteopathic Association is unalterably opposed to cruel, illegal and unscientific investigation and advocates the enactment of laws in every State for the regulation of all animal experimentation, providing a penalty for their violation."

At a meeting of our A. V. Board, held a little later (August the Seventh), the position of the American Osteopathic Association in its expressed opposition to cruel vivisection was commended as thoroughly in keeping with the principles of advancing civilization and its action warmly approved.

About this time also the movement for a National Humane Sunday, so long desired by all humanitarians, was once more inaugurated under the auspices and in the name of our Society. At least two previous attempts in this direction have been made, as our members will recall, within late years with results far from encouraging. Apparently, however, the psychological hour has struck and at this writing a fair measure of success is assured; the plan was endorsed by the Federated Humane Societies of Pennsylvania (with which Federation

our Society is affiliated) at the yearly meeting at Lock Haven in October and again at the Annual Convention of the American Humane Association at Atlantic City in the same month, when Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, Associate Editor of the "Journal of Zoöphily," was named for National Chairman. The date of the first Humane Sunday to be observed in the United States was October 25th, 1914, and it is confidently hoped that when the next celebration is announced, which the National Committee aim to have occur on or near the date observed in England as Animal Sunday, with proper organization in every State the great idea which was inaugurated for the purpose of uniting all humane agencies in a common effort will sweep through the nation.

Several other happenings of the year belong to other reports than mine, as of the Corresponding Secretary and Exhibit Chairman. But shared alike by all is the sentiment to which this closing paragraph is dedicated, that of regretful remembrance for one who shared in our counsels and participated in every effort put forth by the Society since its inception until called to her Heavenly Home in February, 1914.

The name of Miss Anna Phillips Stevenson for many years was never absent from the lists of any organization that aimed to minimize animal suffering. Would that she might have been spared to see the dawning of that day for which she hoped so earnestly—the day when justice and right shall come into their own and all to whom the Master lent of His abundance and His strength shall acknowledge, as she did, the Christly obligation to protect and succor the helpless and oppressed amongst His creatures.

MARGARET M. HALVEY,

Recording Secretary.

Report of Corresponding Secretary of the American Anti-Vivisection Society

 FROM many other sources than this report it will be learned what an important era in the history of our work was furnished by the occurrences of the past year. To do what we had often thought and spoken of, but had never actually attempted, viz., to prosecute and bring into court on a charge of cruelty a well-known vivisector, was an excess of zeal we had thought bordering on rashness and not to be spoken of, but last year the way seemed paved for us by Divine Providence. The evidence necessary for a prosecution of one of the heads of the University of Pennsylvania, whose ill treatment practiced upon the helpless creatures in their power has wrung our hearts, was furnished to us and so positively vouched for, that no doubt was possible of its reliability. Greatest blessing of all, the Judge who conducted the deliberations of the tribunal before which our witnesses were obliged to appear, was, as it seems to us, inspired by clear, heavenly light to see that such cruel practices as had been going on in our State for some time in connection with medical study, were illegal since they had not the stamp of State approval. We did not gain our suit, but the jury disagreed, which was more success than we had hoped for, so the case was left for retrial at a time to be decided later as being best for such a step. That time has now arrived and promises to claim our New Year force and energy and address.

A part of the work of your Corresponding Secretary is to write many letters and distribute many publications, but it would seem useless to attempt to keep account of all the work done in this direction, and better to omit it altogether. About the time that we first thought last year of bringing our prosecution against the University, Dr. Pepper wrote a letter to your Corresponding Secretary, asking her if she did not think it possible for the members of our Society to co-operate with the University faculty in efforts for relief of sick and injured animals. This note was not answered by the Corre-

sponding Secretary because she thought as a number of the other managers received similar notes, one of them might answer for all, and, as may be supposed, in the negative!

Soon after, the Corresponding Secretary received a friendly, pleasant letter from Dr. Pearce, of the University of Pennsylvania, expressing a desire that there should be more concord and unanimity of feeling between the doctors at the University and the members of the Board of our A. V. Society. The Corresponding Secretary replied that she had no desire to harbor anything but friendly feeling toward them and would be glad to do anything to promote harmony, but mentioned the distress of mind into which she had been thrown by the account of the starving slowly to death of a dog done at the request of Dr. Rose at the University, it was said, and carried out by the principal witness for the prosecution, who stated most positively that it was Dr. Rose's case. Dr. Pearce, finding that the Corresponding Secretary, having made a thorough investigation, persisted in believing the account to be true as given by the principal witness at the trial, was offended and ceased all friendly overtures.

About the middle of the summer Dr. A. Leffingwell wrote to your Corresponding Secretary that he had almost finished a new work on vivisection, many copies of which he would forward for distribution in Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, while its distribution in New England and New York he would see to himself. This most valuable contribution to our antivivisection literature is highly appreciated by our Board of Managers and we thank him most sincerely for his fair and impartial setting forth of the doctrine of vivisection.

We often, even at the present day, hear men accused of sentimentalism and folly if they object to vivisection without anæsthetics. They are accused of want of nerve, of silly notions, of indifference to the claims of the human race which demand experimentation that cannot be done except without anæsthetics. To such we should like to quote the words of Dr. Leffingwell when referring to Sir Charles Bell, of whom he says: "It is impossible to speak except in terms of admiration and esteem."

He was born four years before the discovery of anæsthesia and it was one of the great regrets of his life that he was obliged to have recourse to experiments upon animals, as he thought, in order to prove the truth of his theories. When such experiments seemed to him absolutely indispensable, he had recurred to them, but always with repugnance and with the desire to avoid giving pain. In a letter to his brother he says: "I should be writing a third paper upon the nerves, but I cannot proceed without making some experiments which are so unpleasant to make that I defer them. You may think me silly, but I cannot perfectly convince myself that I am authorized in Nature or Religion to do these cruelties. And yet, what are my experiments in comparison with those which are daily done and done daily for nothing?"

Dr. Leffingwell, commenting upon this paper and this extreme disinclination to inflict great suffering in an attempt to discover some important fact, would be ridiculed at the present day in every laboratory of Europe or America. It is typical, however, of a sentiment that once prevailed. Are we any better because it has so largely disappeared?

Respectfully submitted by

CAROLINE EARLE WHITE.

Corresponding Secretary.

Report of the Exhibit Committee For the Year 1914

HE early part of the year was filled with the interests and activities of our long and successful campaign in Philadelphia. Our Exhibit shop, situated in a crowded district, was, during four months of the winter, a centre which attracted many, eager to investigate for themselves the subject of vivisection and manifesting for the most part aversion toward it and sympathy with all endeavors for its abolition. Our literature was widely distributed amongst visitors and also mailed to signers of the Exhibit register, one of our valued possessions.

Visits from the medical fraternity were, as usual, frequent and also from medical students; from some of their number we received cordial encouragement and expressions of sympathy, while others evinced sufficient uneasiness to assure us that our agitation was telling.

The shop was closed in the early part of April, and at the committee's request our Antivivisection "fans" were reprinted in an improved form and distributed during the summer season.

At the fall meeting of the Interstate Conference for the Investigation of Vivisection, the matter of representation at the California Exposition was discussed, a request having been received from the California A. V. Society to assist its members in some sort of exhibit there. After the consideration of various suggestions it was decided that our best methods of campaign would in this case be by means of moving pictures and phonograph lecturettes dealing with the subject of experimentation. A scenario depicting the traffic in stolen dogs, always and everywhere a feature of so-called "research," was submitted to the conference and received hearty approval. The members were also informed that the California Society found it impracticable to obtain space inside the fair-grounds and were planning to secure a shop nearby.

As our legislative session draws near, a campaign among

dog-lovers of the city and State is progressing very satisfactorily and we are receiving assurances from them of willing co-operation. It is also due to the efforts of Mrs. Easby, a prominent member of this committee, that a movement is on foot in this city to secure funds to aid the work of the "Purple Cross," the organization formed for the purpose of carrying relief to horses on the battle-fields of Europe. As the "Purple Cross" owes much of its activity to Miss Lind-af-Hageby, one of the world's leading Antivivisectionists, it is most fitting that assistance should be forwarded by those who are her associates in this great cause. We are glad to say that the Philadelphia "Inquirer" has already published two articles in reference to the "Purple Cross" and has made an appeal for funds.

In the midst of its successful activities, the committee has again been called to mourn the loss of one of its most honored members, Miss Anna P. Stevenson, who passed away on February 13th, 1914. Associated for many years both with humane and antivivisection work and always full of the most earnest desire for the relief of suffering animals, her going is indeed a cause for grief to all who have at heart the same interests. It remains for those still active in the cause to redouble their efforts to bring about a new era of mercy and justice in the treatment of all living creatures.

KATHARINE S. NICHOLSON,
Acting Chairman.

Report of Treasurer of the Exhibit Committee

KATHARINE STANLEY NICHOLSON, *Treasurer, in account with
the EXHIBIT COMMITTEE, for the year ending December 31st, 1914.*

Receipts.

Balance as per Last Account	\$294.48	
American Antivivisection Society for Storage	168.00	
American Antivivisection Society for Exhibit Campaign	300.00	
American Antivivisection Society for Campaign Amongst Dog-Lovers	80.00	
American Antivivisection Society for Purchase of Leaflets	40.00	
American Antivivisection Society for Printing Fans ..	60.00	
Mrs. Michael Dallett for Rent of Exhibit Shop	400.00	
" " " " Rescue Work	250.00	
" " " " Printing	25.00	
Mr. Henry C. Mercer for Rent of Shop	415.00	
" " " " New Jersey Campaign	25.00	
A Friend for Expenses of Campaign	79.00	
Miss Mary C. Yarrow for Printing	100.00	
" " " " Rent of Exhibit Shop	249.00	
" " " " Publicity	15.00	
Through Contribution Boxes and Small Donations ..	52.16	
Per Mrs. Easby	7.00	
Mrs. E. C. Palmer	10.00	
Mrs. C. D. Smith	30.00	
Miss H. M. Rowland	5.00	
Mrs. H. Blackiston	5.00	
Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson	1.00	
Miss Frances Ferguson	25.00	
Mr. Theodore Armstrong, Jr.	5.00	
Mr. H. V. VonLoss	5.00	
Mrs. Cassatt	5.00	
Mrs. Easby and Friends for Dog-Lovers' Campaign ..	15.00	
From a Friend	20.00	
Total Receipts		\$2685.64
Total Expenses		2608.07
Balance on Hand, December 31, 1914		<u>\$77.57</u>

Expenses.

Storage of Exhibit	\$168.00
Printing	379.00
Rent of Exhibit Shop	975.00
Wages and Rescue Work	960.36
Lighting and Heating Exhibit Shop	15.80
Paid for Leaflets to Two Societies	45.00
Small Expenses of Exhibit	35.58
Hire of Chairs for Lecture	5.00
Picture Framing	8.90
Mailing Literature	10.43
Transportation of Exhibit	5.00
Total Expenses	<u>\$2608 07</u>

KATHARINE STANLEY NICHOLSON,
Treasurer of Exhibit Committee.

Examined and found correct,
MARGARET M. HALVEY.

ANNUAL REPORT

SAMUEL H. THOMAS, *Treasurer, in account with*

Current Expense Account.

1914,	Dr.	
Jan. 1.	Balance on hand as per last Account	\$1741.09
Dec. 31.	Received from Subscriptions.....	\$208.00
	" " Donations	380.00
	To Cash from New York Investigation of Vivi- section League (Cuts sold to Mrs. Farrell) ..	3.75
	" Dividends, Philadelphia Traction Co.	40.00
	" " Philadelphia Electric Co.	1.56
	" " Reading Preferred	10.00
	" " Cherry Cotton Mills	20.00
	" " Pacific Mills	360.00
	" " Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	66.00
	To Interest on Bonds:—	
	Lehigh Valley 4%	120.00
	Lehigh Valley Consol. Mtges. 6% ..	120.00
	Rochester Rwy. and Light Consol. Mtge. 5%	50.00
	Rochester Rwy. Co. 2nd Mtge. 5% ..	50.00
	Scranton Rwy. Co. 1st Con. Mtge. 5% ..	100.00
	Reading Co. Gen. Mtge. 4%	80.00
	Wilmington & Chester Trac. Co. ..	100.00
	St. Jos. Rwy. Light, Heat and Power Co. 5%	100.00
	Portland (Ore.) Rwy. Co. 5%	100.00
	Chattanooga Rwy. & Light Co. 5% ..	50.00
	To Interest on Mortgages:—	
	4163 Leidy Avenue, Philadelphia... ..	162.00
	135 Highland Ave., Chestnut Hill... ..	216.00
	212 De Kalb St., Phila., to Payment of Principal	76.80
	2237 North 16th St., Phila.	125.00
	Cricket Ave. and Lancaster Pike, Ardmore, Pa.	432.00
	Bloomingdale Ave., Wayne, Pa. ...	54.00
	840 East Thompson St., Phila., to Payment of Principal	66.09
	1436 Letterly St., Phila.	64.80
	1446-48 North Edgewood St., Phila..	150.00
	976-986 North 66th St., Phila.	200.00
	5116 North Carlisle St., Phila.	135.00
	Wyoming Ave., Ardmore, Pa.	243.00
	5th and Lombard Sts., Phila.	450.00
	1900 Franklin St., Phila.	243.00
	Centre and Keystone Aves., Paoli, Pa.	108.00
	Gulf Road, Strafford, Pa.	54.00
	Premises, Strafford, Pa.	27.00
	39 North Dewey St., Phila.	55.33
	233 Dickinson Ave., Swarthmore, Pa.	93.33
	2421 Clifford St., Phila.	46.08
	2117 Germantown Ave., Phila.	48.89
	5123 Spruce St., Phila.	157.01
	To Interest on Three Bonds on Mtge. on 12th and Cherry Sts., Phila.	65.83
	" " Three Bonds on Mtge. on 4636-38 Walnut St. Phila.	18.13
	" " Deposits	3291.29
	" Transfer of Balance of A. P. Fund to Cur- rent Expense Account, under instructions from Mrs. R. F. White	82.48
	" Dividend on Share of Phila. Electric Co., appropriated to pay assessment on same, 3-15-'10	728.30
	Total	1.50
		<u>\$7803.97</u>

1914,	Cr.	
Dec. 31.	By Annual Meeting:—	
	Postage of Annual Report	\$20.00
	Printing of Annual Report	160.25
	Envelopes	5.00
	Cards for Annual Meeting	4.50
	Forward	\$189.75
		<u>\$189.75</u>

OF TREASURER

THE AMERICAN ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY

Brought Forward		\$189.75
By Expenses of Conference:—		
Printing Invitations, etc.	\$14.50	
Bellevue-Stratford for Luncheon	115.60	130.10
“ General Printing:—		
Alfred M. Slocum Co.	63.05	
Accurate Addressing Co.	3.75	
Braceland Bros.	75.50	
Isador J. Freidman	65.65	207.95
“ Salary of Secretary		300.00
Rent, Postage and Petty Office Expenses:—		
Through Treasurer Women's S. P. C. A.	250.00	
Through Sec'y Amer. Antivivisection Society..	68.00	318.00
“ Mrs. M. M. Halvey, Treas. of Journal of		
Zoophily and Salary as Editor		1212.83
“ Mrs. C. F. Farrell, Studies from Rockefeller		
Institute		5.00
“ Subscriptions to Journals		23.00
“ Interstate Conference for Investigation of		
Vivisection		25.00
“ Federated Humane Soc. of Pa., Dues, 1914 ..		5.00
“ City Mission Directory		7.50
“ Miss K. S. Nicholson, Employment of Agent		
for Legislative Campaign		80.00
“ Hyde, Joslyn, Gilam & Hungerford, Profes-		
sional Services in Trumbull Estate		50.40
“ Provident Life and Trust Co., Rent of Safe Box.		5.00
“ Mrs. M. C. Jordan, Stamps for Humane Lit. ..		5.00
“ In Matter of Warnings about Lost Dogs:—		
W. H. Hoskins Co., Envelopes	3.25	
Miss Emily A. McCredy, Postage	15.00	18.25
“ Rewards to Policemen for Convictions of Dog-		
stealing		12.00
“ Western Union Telegraph Co., Cable to Mr.		
Coleridge		4.68
“ Publicity Agent		400.00
“ Commonwealth vs. Sweet:—		
Dr. James Corliss	15.00	
S. B. Collins, Reporting Charge of Court....	3.80	
“ Services and Expenses of Investigator	272.87	291.67
“ B. Bray, Stenographer at Meeting, College of		
Physicians		6.50
“ Dr. Albert Leffingwell for Books on Vivisection.		150.00
“ Henry Pleasants, Expert on Mortgages.....		50.00
“ Expenses of Delegates to Congress at Wash-		
ington, Lock Haven and Conferences.....		76.60
“ Account Press Committee:—		
Braceland Bros.	10.25	
Miss Nicholson, Advertisement on Fans	60.00	70.25
“ Account of Exhibit Committee:—		
Storage of Exhibit	168.00	
New England Antivivisection Society	40.00	
Purposes of Exhibit through Miss Nicholson..	300.00	508.00
“ S. S. Guyer		557.00
“ Transfer to Permanent Fund, Three Life		
Memberships, Capitalized for Investment..		150.00
“ Transfer to Perm. Fund of Dividend on Phila.		
Elec. Co. to Pay Assessment of 3-15-'10 ..		1.50
“ Transfer to Perm. Fund of 50% of Dividends of		
Pacific Mills from 2-4-'13 to 8-4-'14.....		360.00
“ Transfer to Perm. Fund, Income Capitalized		
to Pay Assess. on Phila. Elec. Co., 3-15-'10..		3.50
		\$5224.48
		2579.49
		<u>\$7803.97</u>
Balance		
January 1, 1915, Balance	\$2579.49	

SAMUEL H. THOMAS, Treasurer.

Examined and found correct,
 EDWARD B. COOPER }
 LAURA BLACKBURNE } Auditors.
 February 19, 1915.

STATEMENT OF THE

SAMUEL H. THOMAS, *Treasurer, in account with*

1898, Mar.	11.	To Legacy of Mrs. French (Ellen B.) ..	\$1000.00	
1902, Nov.	5.	" " Miss S. K. Davidson ...	5000.00	
1908, June	13.	" " Elliott Preston	13534.25	
1909, Feb.	2.	" " George H. Earle	1500.00	
1909, May	26.	" " Samuel E. Moore	14583.43	
1909, Oct.	13.	" " Miss Adele Biddle	500.00	
1909, Dec.	7.	" " Mrs. Lowry (Annie L.) ..	14287.50	
1911, Aug.	18.	" " Lewis L. Forbes	92.63	
1911, Dec.	6.	" " Mrs. Fassitt (Sallie L.) ..	950.00	
1912, Jan.	9.	" " Miss Elizabeth Noble ..	15800.00	
1912, Nov.	6.	" " Miss Rosa M. Towne ..	23748.86	
1914, Jan.	30.	" " Ovid Johnson	1100.00	\$92096.67
1914, Dec.	31.	Gain on American Railway 5% Bond paid off		6.25
		Net Proceeds on Sale of Warrants to Subscribe to 20 Shares Pacific Mills Stock		435.00
		50% of the Dividends of the Pacific Mills Stock Capitalized from In- come Account, 2-4-'13 to 8-4-'14 ..		360.00
		Transfer from Income Capitalized to pay the Assessments on the Phila. Electric Co. Stock		9.00
		Life Memberships:		
		Mr. Richard Y. Cook	50.00	
		Mrs. Guernsey Moore	50.00	
		Miss Mary Drummond	100.00	
		Mrs. Alice W. Manning	50.00	
		Mr. Robert L. Logan	50.00	
		Miss Adeline G. Marshall	50.00	
		Mrs. Olive W. Peabody	50.00	
		Mr. Charles L. Peabody	50.00	
		Dr. George Bandry	50.00	
		Mr. Philip G. Peabody	50.00	
		Fourteen Life Memberships Capitalized from Income for Investment ...	700.00	1250.00
1914, Dec.	31.			<u>\$94156.92</u>

The above amount is invested
as follows:

Mortgages.

1903, June	30.	4163 Leidy Avenue, Phila.	\$3000.00	
1908, Nov.	27.	2237 North 16th St., Phila.	2500.00	
1909, May	27.	135 Highland Ave., Chestnut Hill ...	4000.00	
1909, Aug.	3.	1446-48 Edgewood St., Phila.	3000.00	
1909, Dec.	19.	Cor. Cricket and Lancaster Avenues, Ardmore, Pa.	8000.00	
1910, Mar.	11.	Bloomington Ave., Wayne, Pa.	2000.00	
1910, Mar.	28.	1436 Letterly St., Phila.	1200.00	
1912, Feb.	5.	Cor. 5th and Lombard Sts., Phila. ..	9000.00	
1912, Feb.	20.	976-986 North 66th St., Phila.	4000.00	
1912, Mar.	6.	5116 North Carlisle St., Phila.	2700.00	
1912, Mar.	26.	Wyoming Ave., Ardmore, Pa.	4500.00	
1912, Mar.	23.	1900 Franklin St., Phila.	4500.00	
1912, Dec.	13.	Central and Kingston Aves., Paoli, Pa.	2000.00	
		Gulf Road, Strafford, Pa.	1000.00	
		Forward		\$51400.00

PERMANENT FUND

THE AMERICAN ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY

		Brought forward	\$51400.00	
1913, Aug.	29.	Between Strafford Road and Valley Road, Strafford, Pa.	500.00	
1913, Dec.	4.	5123 Spruce St., Phila.	3500.00	
		233 Dickinson Ave., Swarthmore, Pa. .	2000.00	
		39 North Dewey St., Phila.	1200.00	
		Three Bonds of James S. Young, secured by mortgage on 12th and Cherry Sts., Phila.	1500.00	
1914, Apr.	23.	2421 Clifford St., Phila.	2100.00	
1914, May	5.	Three Bonds secured by mortgage on 4636-23 Walnut St., Phila.	1500.00	
1914, May	29.	2117 Germantown Ave., Phila.	4000.00	\$67700.00
Stocks and Bonds.				
1909, Dec.	9.	Ten shares Phila. Traction Co.	\$980.00	
		Five shares Cherry Cotton Mills	385.82	
		Five shares Reading Preferred	195.00	
		One share Phila. Electric Co., appraised value	\$7.00	
		Dividends used to pay Assess. . .	3.00	
		Cash Capitalized out of Income of Assessments	6.00	16.00
1911, Nov.	6.	One Rochester Rwy. and Light Co. Consol. Mtge. 5% Bond	972.50	
		Two Scranton Rwy. Co. 1st Consol. Mtge. 5% Bonds	1910.00	
		Two St. Joseph Rwy., Light, Heat and Power Ct. 1st Mtge. 5% Bonds. .	1960.00	
		Two Portland (Ore.) Rwy. Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Bonds	1920.00	
		One Lehigh Valley Rwy. Co. Genl. Consol. Mtge. 4% Bond	942.50	
		Two Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. Consol. Mtge. 6% Bonds	2375.00	
		Two Reading Co. Genl. Mtge. 4% Bonds. .	1982.50	
		Two Wilmington and Chester Trac. Co. 5% Collateral Bonds	1800.00	
		One Rochester Rwy. Co. 2nd Mtge. 5% Bond	980.00	
		Two Lehigh Valley R. R. Co. Genl. Mtge. 4% Bonds	1950.00	
		One Chattanooga Rwy. and Light Co. 5% Bond	950.00	17742.50
		Two shares stock Pacific Mills at a par of \$1000, exchanged for 60 shares of new stock at a par of \$100, appraised	6000.00	
1914, Jan.	30.	Twenty-two shares Penna. R. R. Co. .	1100.00	7100.00
		Cash		37.60
1914, Dec.	31.			<u>\$94156.92</u>

SAMUEL H. THOMAS,

Treasurer.

We hereby certify that we have examined the above securities and find them in good order and that the cash balance on December 31, 1914, was \$37.60.

Feb. 19, 1915.

LAURA BLACKBURNE }
EDWARD B. COOPER } Auditors.

LIST OF THE CONTRIBUTORS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1914

LIFE MEMBERSHIP, \$50.00

LIFE MEMBERS

*A. P.	Miss Sarah Lewis
*C. L. D., Alabama	Mrs. Aubrey Lippincott
Dr. George Bandry	Mr. A. Sydney Logan
Mr. B. R. Banning	Mr. Robert R. Logan
*Mrs. J. Rhea Barton	Mrs. Julia S. Loomis
Mrs. S. McKean Bayard	*Mrs. Annie L. Lowry
Miss Amy L. Bonham	Mrs. Jasper Lynch
Mrs. Everett W. Brooks	Mrs. Alice W. Manning
Mr. Samuel Castner, Jr.	Adelaide G. Marshall
Mrs. Wm. B. Chamberlin	Mrs. Guernsey Moore
*Mrs. Clarence H. Clark	Miss Ellen M. Palmer
Mr. Charles Motley Clark	Mr. Charles L. Peabody
Mr. Richard Y. Cook	Miss Olive W. Peabody
Mr. Eckley B. Cox	Mr. Philip G. Peabody
Mrs. Michael Dallett	Miss M. A. Pearson
*Miss S. K. Davidson	Mr. Arthur Peterson
*Mr. Bernard L. Douredoure	*Hon. Wm. A. Porter
Miss Myrtle Drake	Mrs. Simon Walter Rilea
Miss Mary Drummond	Miss Helen M. Rowland
*Miss A. D. Fogg	*Mrs. Harvey Rowland
Miss Grace A. Fogg	*Mrs. Joseph W. Ryerss
*Miss Mary D. Fox	*Mr. R. W. Ryerss
Mrs. Robert L. Gifford	*Mrs. W. G. Thomas
*Miss Emily Hinds	*Miss Anne Waln
Mrs. C. P. Keith	Mrs. Archibald N. Waterhouse
*Mr. E. H. Kennedy	*Miss Rebecca White
Miss Annie C. Knight	Mrs. R. P. White
Mr. Albion E. Lang	*Mrs. W. W. Wiltbank
Miss Augusta Leibrick	*Mrs. Owen J. Wister

*Deceased.

Miss Carryl Annear \$1 00	Miss Emily E. Croasdale.. \$2 00
Miss Charlotte B. Antelo,	Miss E. J. Cummins 5 00
1913 and 1914 4 00	Mrs. Alfred Delmont 2 00
Miss Amelia H. Armstrong, 2 00	Mrs. John H. Easby 2 00
Dr. George Bandry 50 00	Mr. May Stevenson Easby. 2 00
Mrs. William Barber 2 00	Mrs. H. W. Eastburn 3 00
Mr. Geo. H. Barrett, 1913.. 1 00	Miss E. Estelle Fagan . . . 2 00
Mrs. H. H. Barton, Jr. 2 00	Rev. Frederic W. Farr,
Mrs. Ella S. Bates 1 00	1913 2 00
Miss Laura Blackburne . . . 2 00	Miss Frances Ferguson . . . 5 00
Mrs. W. L. Blackman 1 00	Miss Ethel F. Firmin 1 00
Mrs. C. J. Biddle 2 00	Mrs. J. A. Frost 1 00
Miss Katharine C. Biddle.. 2 00	Miss E. W. Garrett 1 00
Mrs. George Boker 2 00	Mrs. J. Howard Gibson . . 10 00
Miss Belle Helm Boreman. 5 00	Mrs. Graydon 2 00
Mrs. Daniel Buckley 10 00	Mrs. Charles Hacker 5 00
Miss Mary S. Buckley 2 00	Mrs. M. M. Halvey 2 00
Miss Sarah H. Chase 2 00	Miss Miriam Hanna 2 00
Miss Virginia B. Chase . . . 1 00	Miss Anna T. Harding 1 00
Miss Sarah N. Cleghorn . . . 1 00	Mrs. J. B. Harding 1 00
Misses Comegys 3 00	Mr. Chas. W. Harrison . . . 5 00

Mrs. Ferdinand V. Hayden	\$5 00	Miss Olive W. Peabody..	\$50 00
Miss C. E. Helm	5 00	Mr. Philip G. Peabody ..	50 00
Mrs. J. L. C. Henderson..	5 00	Miss Helen M. Rowland ..	5 00
Miss Emily Hinds	100 00	Mr. A. L. Savage	10 00
Miss Frances M. Humes..	1 00	Mrs. J. W. Schell	5 00
Miss Martha H. Johnson..	5 00	Mr. Edward A. Selliez ...	5 00
Mr. Thos. J. Kennedy..	1 00	Mr. Charles Shaffner	1 00
Miss Elsie G. King	1 00	Miss Ellen Snow	10 00
Mrs. Flora Helm Krause.	5 00	Miss Elizabeth Somers ...	2 00
Mrs. Charles Lees	2 00	Miss Ellen Starbuck	5 00
Miss Caroline Leidy	2 00	Mrs. A. Nye Stevenson,	
Mr. and Mrs. A. Sydney Logan	10 00	1913	1 00
Mr. A. Sydney Logan,		Miss Anna P. Stevenson.	2 00
donation	100 00	Miss Anna P. Stevenson,	
Mr. Robert R. Logan....	50 00	in memoriam	2 00
Mrs. Edward A. Lord	2 00	Mr. Gustave A. Stryker...	1 00
Mrs. George S. Lovell,		Miss Emily Hinds Thomas..	10 00
1913 and 1914	4 00	Miss M. L. H. Thomas ...	10 00
Adelaide G. Marshall	50 00	Miss M. M. H. Thomas..	10 00
Miss C. Miller	3 00	Mr. Samuel Hinds Thomas,	5 00
Miss M. C. Miller	2 00	Mrs. Sam'l Hinds Thomas,	5 00
Miss Katharine Stanley		Miss Emily Tilghman	2 00
Nicholson, 1913 and 1914,	4 00	Mrs. M. H. Vandegrift...	5 00
Miss Edith B. North	25 00	Mr. S. Van Pelt	10 00
Miss Stephanie D'Oreste..	1 00	Mr. Francis Willing Whar-	
Miss Ella Othoson	1 00	ton	25 00
Dr. Edward A. Palmer	2 00	Mrs. Richard P. White ..	5 00
Mrs. E. C. Palmer, 1913...	5 00	Mr. Thomas Earle White.	2 00
Mrs. Albert Pancoast	2 00	Dr. R. C. Wilkinson	25 00
Mr. Charles L. Peabody ..	50 00	Miss Jane M. Wilson	5 00
		Mr. W. D. Winsor	25 00

The following contributors, having paid their subscriptions subsequently to January 1st, 1915, their names will appear again in the report for that year:

Mr. Porter F. Cope for	Mrs. Porter F. Cope for
1913, 1914 and 1915...\$6 00	1913, 1914 and 1915...\$6 00
Mrs. H. M. Ryan, 1914	\$2 00

MARGARET M. HALVEY, Treasurer, in account with:
JOURNAL OF ZOÖPHILY, for year 1914.

Dr.		
Jan. 1.	To Balance	\$211.92
	Advertisements	46.00
	Subscriptions	121.76
	Antivivisection Society	1212.83
	Women's Penna. S. P. C. A.	100.00
		\$1692.51
Dec. 31.	Printing Journal	\$1112.83
	Editing and Office Expenses	251.64
	Balance	328.04
		\$1692.51
Examined and found correct,		
LAURA BLACKBURNE.		

Charter

of the American Anti-Vivisection Society¹

Be it known that the subscribers, all of whom are citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, have associated themselves together for the purpose of the restriction of experiments on living animals under a constitution and by-laws which are in conformity to the Constitution and Laws of the United States and said Commonwealth. And that they are desirous of becoming incorporated under and of obtaining and enjoying all the powers, immunities and privileges conferred by the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of Certain Corporations," approved the twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. 1874, and its several supplements, and to that end in compliance with the requirements of said Act of Assembly they do hereby declare, set forth and certify that: First. The name of the Corporation shall be "The American Antivivisection Society." Second. The said Corporation is formed for the purpose of the total abolition of all vivisectional experiments on animals and other experiments of a painful nature.² Third. The business of said Corporation is to be transacted in the City of Philadelphia. Fourth. The said Corporation is to exist perpetually. Fifth. The said Corporation has no capital stock. Sixth. The said Corporation is to be managed by a Board of Managers, consisting of the following officers selected for the present year, which number may, however, be changed by the members of said Corporation according to the Constitution and By-Laws of said Corporation.

President, Henry Flanders, No. 113 S. 5th Street.

Vice-President, Right Rev. Wm. Bacon Stevens, D.D., No. 1633 Spruce Street.

Vice-President, Henry I. Morton, D.D., No. 909 Clinton Street.

" " William A. Porter, No. 2025 Walnut Street.

" " Daniel M. Fox, No. 551 York Avenue.

" " J. B. Lippincott, No. 204 W. Rittenhouse Sq.

" " R. A. Jordan, S. J., No. 317 Willings Alley.

" " Wm. R. Breed, D.D., No. 258 S. 16th Street.

" " Mrs. Richard P. White, No. 2312 Delancey Place.

" " Mrs. Wayne McVeagh, No. 1703 Locust Street.

Secretary, Adele Biddle, No. 2033 Pine Street.

Treasurer, Henry B. French, No. 1001 Market Street.

Corresponding Secretary, Susannah L. Baldwin, No. 318 S. Broad Street.

Counsellors, Charles Biddle, No. 2033 Pine Street.

Richard P. White, No. 2312 Delancey Place.

MANAGERS

Coleman Sellers,

No. 3301 Baring Street

Martha Milligan,

Cor. 15th and Pine Streets

Mrs. Richard W. Smith,

No. 423 S. 15th Street

Mrs. F. W. Ralston,

No. 233 S. 13th Street

Richard Newton, D.D.,

No. 1637 Arch Street

Thomas E. White,

No. 2312 Delancey Place

Richard R. Corson,

No. 2031 Chestnut Street

Joel J. Bailey,

No. 1826 Arch Street

¹ Changed to the American Society for the Restriction of Vivisection by amendment of May 23, 1885; recorded in Charter Book No. 10, Page 251, and changed again to the American Anti-vivisection Society by amendment of March 24, 1888; recorded in Charter Book No. 14 page 438.

² As amended on March 24, 1888.

William A. Adamson,
Stephen Farrelly,
Robert R. Neff, Jr.,
Jacob T. Williams,
Sarah R. Davidson,
Caroline A. Boggs,
Robert Ryerss,
Thomas G. Morton, M.D.,
Mary C. Coxe,
Mrs. John Easby,
Mrs. I. C. Randall,

No. 724 Spruce Street
No. 117 South 5th Street
No. 1022 Walnut Street
No. 1513 Arch Street
Cor. 34th and Arch Streets
No. 304 S. 19th Street
No. 922 Walnut Street
No. 1421 Chestnut Street
No. 1302 Pine Street
No. 921 Clinton Street
No. 1905 Chestnut Street

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this Sixth day of April, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Three.

HENRY FLANDERS, (SEAL)

DANIEL M. FOX, (SEAL)

STEPHEN FARRELLY, (SEAL)

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, } ss:
County of Philadelphia,

Before me, the Subscriber, Recorder of Deeds in and for the County of Philadelphia, aforesaid, personally appeared Henry Flanders, Daniel M. Fox and Stephen Farrelly, three of the subscribers to the above and foregoing Certificate of Incorporation, and in due form of law acknowledged the same to be their Act and deed for the purpose therein specified.

Witness my hand and official seal this Sixth day of April, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Three.

JOHN O'DONNELL, *Recorder of Deeds.*

(OFFICIAL SEAL)

Decree

And now this First day of May, A. D. 1883, the foregoing Certificate of Incorporation or Charter having been presented to me, a Law Judge of the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, for the County of Philadelphia, with the acknowledgment thereto duly certified under the hand and official seal of the Recorder of Deeds of said County and accompanied by the proof of publication of the notice of this application as required by the Act of Assembly, I do hereby certify that I have perused and examined the said instrument, and have found the same to be in the proper form, and within the purposes named in the first class specified in Section Second of the Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled, "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of certain Corporations," approved April 29, A. D. 1874, and the supplements thereto, and the same appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, I do hereby on motion of Charles Biddle and Richard P. White, Esqs., on behalf of the Applicants, order and decree that the said Charter of The American Antivivisection Society aforesaid be and the same is hereby approved, and that upon the recording of the same and of this order, the subscribers thereto and their associates and successors shall be a corporation by the name of The American Antivivisection Society aforesaid for the purposes and upon the terms therein stated.

CRAIG BIDDLE.

Recorded in the office for Recording of Deeds, etc., in and for the City and County of Philadelphia in Charter Book No. 7, page 526, etc.

Witness my hand and seal of office this Tenth day of May, A. D. 1883.

JOHN O'DONNELL, *Recorder of Deeds.*

(OFFICIAL SEAL)

By-Laws
of the American Anti=Divisession Society
Formed in 1883. Some Amendments were
Made in Subsequent Years

ARTICLE I

Members

Members shall be of four classes—life, annual, honorary and associate.

Annual members shall be those who contribute to the Society the sum of two dollars or more per annum.

Life members shall consist of those who contribute to the Society the sum of fifty dollars or more at any one time.

Honorary members shall consist of those who are elected to that position by the Executive Board, and they shall not be required to pay any membership fee, and they will have no voice in the elections of the Society. (Amendment of July 1, 1884.)

Associate members shall be those who contribute to the Society the sum of one dollar per annum; such members shall share all the privileges of the Society except the right to vote. (Amendment of February, 1907.)

ARTICLE II

Officers

The officers of this Society shall be a President, twenty Vice-Presidents—ten of whom shall be residents of the City of Philadelphia, and ten shall be residents elsewhere, but not of the City of Philadelphia,—a Secretary and a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, an Executive Committee of twenty members, and the Counsel, all of whom together shall constitute the Board of Managers. (Amendment of January, 1907.)

*The Board of Managers shall have power to fill, for the remainder of the year for which they have been elected, any vacancy which may occur in their own body.

(*Amendment of February, 1912.)

ARTICLE III

Meetings

The regular annual meeting of the Society shall be held during the month of January, in each and every year hereafter. Special meetings of the Society or Board of Managers may be called at any time by the President, and shall be so called upon the written request of five members; provided, however, that at least three days' written notice be given to all members by the Secretary.

ARTICLE IV

Elections

Elections for officers and managers shall take place at the annual meetings of the Society, and shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE V

Quorum

Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of the Society and Board of Managers, except at the annual meeting, when the members present, without regard to numbers, shall be empowered to act.

ARTICLE VI

President

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all the meetings of the Society and of the Board of Managers; at every election before the polls are opened to appoint two tellers of election; under the direction of the Board of Managers, to take general charge of the affairs of the Society, and to perform all duties usually devolving upon such an officer.

ARTICLE VII

Vice-Presidents

It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents to perform, in the absence of the President, all the duties devolving upon him, in order of their election.

ARTICLE VIII

Secretary

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of all the proceedings of the meetings of the Society and of the

Board of Managers, in a book to be kept for that purpose; to notify members of the Board of Managers of the meetings of the Board; to draw all orders on the Treasurer for the payment of all bills audited by the Board of Managers; to sign all certificates of membership; to officially sign and affix the corporate seal of the Society to all instruments or documents authorized by the Society or Board of Managers; to have charge of the corporate seal, charter, by-laws, records and general archives; to give immediate notice to the several officers and committees of the Society of all votes, orders, resolutions and proceedings of the Society affecting them or appertaining to their respective duties; and make a journal-report of the work and standing of the Society at each annual meeting thereof, or as often as may be required by the Board of Managers.

ARTICLE IX

Corresponding Secretary

It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to conduct the general correspondence of the Society; to keep, in suitable books to be provided for that purpose, true copies of all letters written by him or her on behalf of the Society; to preserve on proper files all letters received by him or her on the same account; and at each stated meeting of the Society or the Board of Managers to report the correspondence and read the same, or such parts thereof as may be required; and to give due notice of the time and place of the annual meetings of the Society.

ARTICLE X

Treasurer

The Treasurer shall receive the funds of the Society, keep an account of the same, make such investments as the Finance Committee may direct, pay all orders on the Treasurer properly drawn, and present at each annual meeting and at such other times as the Board of Managers may require a report of the financial condition of the Society. The Finance Committee shall consist of the President and Treasurer ex officio, and of three members elected by the Society at the annual meeting,

by ballot. Upon failure so to elect at any annual meeting, the Finance Committee for the time being shall hold over until their successors are elected. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to make a report to the Board of Managers of the condition of the investments of the Society, at the stated meetings in February, May, October and December, and at such other times as the Board of Managers may require. (Amended.)

ARTICLE XI

Board of Managers

The regular meetings of the Board of Managers shall be held in the last week of each month, except June, July, August and September. On such day and at such time and place as the Board may from time to time direct. (Adopted November, 1907.)

ARTICLE XII

Counsel

It shall be the duty of Counsel to act as the legal advisers of the Society and its officers; to have charge of all legal proceedings instituted by or against it, or in which the Society may be interested.

ARTICLE XIII

Order of Business

1. Reading of Minutes.
2. Communications, written and verbal.
3. Reports of committees.
4. Report of Secretary.
5. Report of Treasurer.
6. Nomination and election of officers and managers.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.

ARTICLE XIV

Amendment of By-Laws

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present; provided, that notice of such proposed amendment shall have been offered in writing at a previous stated meeting of the Board, and communicated by the Recording Secretary to each member of the Board.

Honorary Members

CARDINAL GIBBONS, Baltimore.	*REV. W. H. LINDERMUTH, Philadelphia.
*Archbishop Ryan, D. D., Philadelphia.	REV. ALFRED J. P. MCCLURE, Wyncote, Pa.
*RT. REV. O. W. WHITAKER, D. D., Philadelphia.	REV. IRWIN P. MCCURDY, D. D.
*RT. REV. J. SCARBOROUGH, D. D., Trenton, N. J.	*REV. DAVID SWING
RT. REV. DR. FRANCIS, Indianapolis, Ind.	REV. J. M. COCKINS, Cape May, N. J.
RT. REV. I. L. NICHOLSON, D. D., Milwaukee, Wis.	REV. ANDREW HUNTER, D. D., Little Rock, Ark.
*RT. REV. WM. N. McVICKAR, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island.	MR. H. S. SALT, London, Eng.
*REV. CHARLES ROADS, Philadelphia.	MRS. OLIVE THORN MILLER, 628 Hancock St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
*REV. JOHN D. BECKLEY, D. D.	MR. PHILIP G. PEABODY, New England Antivivisection Society, No. 15. Court Sq., R. 62, Boston, Mass.
*REV. W. W. BARR, D. D.	*MR. ELLIOTT W. PRESTON, New England Antivivisection Society, Boston, Mass.
REV. J. GRAY BOLTON, 2109 Pine St., Philadelphia.	MRS. ELLA WHEELER WILCOX, New York.
*REV. JAMES H. MARR	MRS. THEODORE THOMAS, Chicago.
*MISS ADELE BIDDLE	MISS LIND-AF-HAGEBY, London, Eng.
REV. FRANCIS L. ROBBINS, Springfield, Mass.	MR. J. A. MITCHELL, New York City.
REV. W. P. WHITE, Oak Lane.	HON. HENRY E. LANIUS, Spring Grove, Pa.
REV. J. KILPATRICK	
REV. L. Y. GRAHAM, Olivet Presbyterian Church, Phila.	
*ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS WARD, Newton Centre, Mass	

*Deceased.

FORM OF A BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the "American Antivivisection Society," incorporated in the State of Pennsylvania, in May, 1883, the sum of [*here state the sum or the stock, etc., to be given*], for the use of the said Society, absolutely.

FORM OF A DEVISE.

I give and devise [*here describe the real estate intended to be given*] unto the "American Antivivisection Society," incorporated in the State of Pennsylvania in May, 1883, their successors and assigns forever.

NOTE—All gifts to charities, to be effectual, must be made in a will, signed at its end by the testator, executed in the presence of at least two witnesses, at least thirty days before the death of the testator.

Committees for 1915

Committee on Legislation

Mrs. Mary F. Lovell
Mrs. Margaret M. Halvey
Mrs. C. Hilton Turvey
Miss Katharine S. Nicholson
Mrs. Caroline Earle White,
Chairman
Robert R. Logan, Esq.,
Pres. ex officio, Acting Chairman

Press and Publication Committee

Mrs. Caroline Earle White
Mrs. Mary F. Lovell, Chairman
Mrs. Margaret M. Halvey
Miss Katharine S. Nicholson
Mrs. C. Hilton Turvey
Robert R. Logan, Esq.,
Pres. ex officio

Committee in Charge of Exhibit

Miss Katharine Stanley Nicholson,
Treasurer, Acting Chairman
Mrs. John H. Easby
Mrs. Caroline Earle White
Mrs. George S. Lovell
Mrs. Frederick T. Mason
Mrs. John Alsop King
Mrs. James Francis Sullivan
Mrs. Stephen Rand
Mrs. Margaret M. Halvey
Mrs. W. W. Wharton

Miss Laura Blackburne
Miss Emily McCredy
Miss Elisabeth Somers
Mrs. E. Carlton Palmer
Miss Mary C. Yarrow
Mr. M. Stevenson Easby
Mr. John Cadwalader Rowland
Mr. Dillon Biddle
Mr. Arthur Peterson
Mr. Frank Stephens
Mr. E. B. Cooper

Obituary Record for 1914

Miss Anna Phillips Stevenson

Manager of American Antivivisection Society,

Died at Her Residence, Philadelphia,

February 13, 1914.

BETWEEN the lines of this simply worded notice those familiar with varied phases of charitable endeavor in Philadelphia read far more of loss than was expressed even in the lengthy obituaries that fitly followed the passing of one whose family for generations has been associated with the growth and uplift of our city.

In Miss Stevenson's case writers of such notices were more hampered than usual, for she, faithful always to the higher ideals of other times than ours, believed in Biblical methods and the right hand's ignorance of the left hand's giving.

Her sadly unexpected death was widely alluded to as shadowing the closing gaieties of the fashionable season, because of her close connection with many leaders of society. But it is in circles far removed from these—so far that the pen of the social scribe failed to list them even in this connection—that Miss Stevenson's loss will be longest felt and mourned. In "lowly places" where squalor and suffering and sickness lurk, her name was known and blessed, nor were her sympathy and help confined to human ills; her generous heart found "ample room and verge enough" for the consideration of animal misery in its many forms.

From the very inception of the movement, Miss Stevenson (with her sisters and other relatives) was an active member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, her name appearing on all donation lists published by every organization in the city which aims to minimize animal suffering. Consistent in all things, she was amongst the earliest supporters of the Antivivisection movement, and every succeeding year's investigation and experience strengthened her adherence to the

cause and her abhorrence of that crying evil of vivisection, the acknowledged existence of which she counted and mourned as a blot upon the fair name and fame of this well-beloved city of her birth.

Would that she might have been spared to see the dawning of that day for which she hoped so earnestly—the day when Justice and Right shall come into their own and all to whom the Master has lent of His abundance and His strength shall acknowledge, as she did, the Christly obligation to protect and succor the helpless and oppressed amongst His creatures.

M. M. H.

Miss Calla L. Harcourt

One of the Vice-Presidents of the American
Antivivisection Society.

ON the 29th day of last July one of the most gifted and devoted humanitarians of this country, Miss Calla L. Harcourt, of Chestnut, Illinois, member of various humane societies and vice-president of the American Antivivisection Society, passed from earth. . . .

Miss Harcourt lived with her parents on a farm about a mile from the small village of Chestnut, and therefore most of her work was done through correspondence. Back in the '90s she was engaged in the Antivivisection cause as a press-writer and active co-worker with Mrs. Fairchild-Allen, the founder of the Illinois Antivivisection Society. . . .

Miss Harcourt excelled as an agitator and comprehensive writer to the daily press on all humane topics, from vivisection to the ordinary cruelties of the street. She was also a frequent contributor to humane journals. The clarity and convincing quality of her writing were its distinguishing features. . . .

. . . A writer of verse, she was the author of poems of a high order of merit, many of which have been published. Some

of these are among the sweetest the writer of this has ever read. Many have known nothing of this and other of Miss Harcourt's achievements, for above all things she was of an unassuming and reserved nature, carrying on much of her correspondence under the pen-name of "Don Sidartha."

Miss Harcourt was what may appropriately be termed an "all-'round" humanitarian. She had no little reserved spaces where special abuses might flourish unhampered.

A consistent vegetarian, she believed that the practice of flesh-eating was the cause of the greater part of the world's cruelty to animals. She subscribed to the motto, "Live and Let Live."

Such was the character and work of this comparatively unknown woman in an obscure hamlet hidden in the great State of Illinois.

She has passed from our sight, but, true to eternal law, the work accomplished by this unswerving agent of justice and mercy will in its far-reaching issues remain with the world forever.

J. M. G.

(Contributed to "Journal of Zoöphily.")



Vivisection

Is it Legal in Pennsylvania?

THE practice of law is never monotonous or dull, and one of its greatest pleasures is the characteristic fact that new questions—questions *de novo*—are ever constantly presenting themselves for solution. One hears the layman exclaim, in a wearied sort of way—there is nothing new under the sun; happily, we of the profession can never become blase in that way. The legality of vivisection, for instance, is an illustration of what we mean—here, undoubtedly, is a question of first impression, never decided, directly, by the court of last resort in Pennsylvania. We propose to consider this question, and, in doing this, one can be fair only by presenting it in a way which will bring out, pre-eminently, everything that can be said in favor of vivisection. The following seems to be a clearly and fairly stated legal *quaere*:

(A) "Is it legal in Pennsylvania to vivisect an animal, even when the vivisectional experimentation is made solely for the scientific purpose of obtaining information for the alleviation of human suffering? Does the humane, scientific purpose of the experiment make the thing done legal? That is, is there any benign characteristic in science which places its doings above and dehors the law, whereby that is legalized which, otherwise, would be illegal? Or,

(B) "Is not science—like everything else—subject to the law? That is, is it illegal in Pennsylvania to inflict pain and suffering, torment and torture, upon an animal for any purpose except for the relief of the animal itself?"

The question just presented is clear—practically it is this: As vivisection has a beneficent end in view, is it not thereby authorized in law? But before entering upon the consideration of this issue involved in "A" and "B," it will be well to state just what we mean by the words "vivisection" and "cruelty." By "vivisection" we mean: "To cut up an animal alive"—a

brusque but a realistic definition; however, we are quoting Fabre, probably the most distinguished and the greatest naturalist of our times. Now, this "cutting up of an animal alive" must cause "pain" and "suffering"—this must be conceded—it is common sense only—but we willingly concede; whether this "pain" and "suffering" is "wanton" or "cruel," in the legal meaning of these words, depends solely upon whether "this cutting up an animal alive"—vivisectioning it—is authorized by law; that is, if vivisection is authorized by law, then the resultant pain may be connoted as the unavoidable consequence of the doing of a legal act. Again, in our statement of our theme in "B," we made use of an expression which should be explained: "To inflict pain, etc., upon an animal for any purpose except for the benefit of the animal itself." Of course, animals are killed for food; it is of common knowledge that colts are gelded, birds, rabbits, deer, etc., are shot in the open—not always killed, sometimes only wounded—foxes are hunted and fish are caught. Paul Revere's ride is of well-known favorable repute; horses have been driven to death in carrying the injured to places of relief, and numberless other instances could be cited. It is apparent that none of these things, however, has any bearing upon the sense in which we used the words "for any purpose." We mean "pain, etc., cannot be inflicted 'for any purpose' " in an operation upon an animal except for the benefit of the animal operated upon—in other words, vivisection is not legal in Pennsylvania.

The legality of vivisection—our problem set forth in "A" and "B"—must be established either, (1) By an Act of Assembly or (2) by the common law. We do not know of an Act of Assembly in Pennsylvania legalizing any form of cruelty to animals—not even the cruelty in vivisection. There are, however, Acts of Assembly of just the opposite purpose—protecting animals from cruelty, for instance, the Acts of March 29, 1869, and of June 3, 1911. We must examine these Acts somewhat in detail, for they are the only two Acts of Assembly we have ever heard referred to as legalizing vivisection even by implication.

The Act of 1869: "Any person who shall . . . abuse an animal," etc. Clearly, this is an Act to protect animals from cruelty; but, it is said, as the decision in *Com. v. Lewis*, 140 Pa. 261, held that trap pigeon-shooting was not cruel, under this Act, constat, the court should hold that vivisection would not be cruel either. Surely, it is a very far cry from trap pigeon-shooting to vivisection, but, however this may be, the principles of law in this *Lewis* case, instead of being favorable to the legality of vivisection, are most strongly against it. All that the court decided—the court was exceedingly particular to so state—was, the killing of the pigeon in this specific case did not violate the Act for these three reasons: (1) The court established the fact that "the right to kill the pigeon was and must be conceded"; then came the question of cruelty in the way the pigeon was killed, and upon this question the court held (2) whether cruelly killed, within the meaning of the Act, depended upon the facts brought out before the jury; but (3) "there was no finding of fact by the jury that the pigeon suffered more than if it had been killed in some other way." And, moreover, the court took great care to state that it did not mean to decide that there might not be a violation of the Act (cruelty) at a trap pigeon-shooting. Now for the application of these three facts in the *Lewis* case to vivisection: (1) The right, at common law, to vivisect an animal—not to kill, but to cut up alive, to vivisect—cannot be conceded; but, even if this right is conceded, still, under the construction of the Act in this *Lewis* case, it does not follow that unrestricted secret vivisection can be carried on; on the contrary, even though the right to vivisect is conceded, still, under this *Lewis* case, the manner of this vivisection is subject to judicial review at a jury trial in order to establish whether the vivisection was cruel under this Act of 1869.

But the right to vivisect is not granted by this Act of 1869—of this we have no doubt. Is it granted by that other Act—June 3, 1911, P. L. 654? It is said that this last Act authorizes vivisection—not directly, but—by implication. The purpose of this Act of 1911 is to grant the right of search, and—

in the words of the Act—"if any creature [animal] is found in a neglected or starving condition . . . to have such creature properly fed and watered . . . and, if necessary, removed to a safe place, where proper food, water, attention can be given." Clearly, the purpose of this Act is to search for neglected and starving animals, and then to care for them. It is not maintained, however, that this enacting clause of this Act of 1911, just cited, authorizes vivisection, but it is urged that the said authority comes, by implication, from this proviso to the Act: "No search warrant shall be issued, under the provisions of this Act . . . to search premises where research work is being conducted by, or under the supervision of, graduates of reputable scientific schools, or where biological products are being produced for the cure or prevention of disease."

It is true this proviso exempts certain specifically indicated buildings from search; but from what search? Certainly not from every search. The proviso itself makes this clear: "No search warrant shall be issued under the provisions of this Act." What are the provisions of the Act? To search for animals—in the words of the Act—"in a neglected and starving condition," etc. As the Act gives the right to search "any building," it follows that, without the proviso, a scientific research building, etc., could be searched, but even if such a building could be searched, it could not be searched for—as the enacting clause provides—anything other than "neglected and starving" animals, that is, the proviso confers no new powers, it simply specifically designates what buildings are exempted from a search for certain specified things. The vice of the reasoning which makes this proviso legalize vivisection, by implication, is this: Vivisection not being mentioned in any way in the enacting clause, it is quite impossible to work it into the proviso—but this is exactly what this reasoning does, and therein is its vice; to introduce vivisection into the proviso when it is not referred to in the enacting clause, is to make the proviso enact legislation outside the purpose of the Act. An enacting clause and a proviso, taken together, make up the

Act in its entirety—they are interdependent and relative parts of the Act; a proviso cannot enact new legislation; it only qualifies that already enacted in the enacting clause. It is difficult to follow the reasoning by which this proviso is construed to legalize vivisection, even by implication. We cannot follow it; it is imposing too heavy a burden upon implication—it is implication run riot. The reasoning must proceed somewhat in this way: Under the proviso the scientific research work building is exempted from search, therefore—so this reasoning must proceed—any work which in any way has reference to the character of the work which might be implied from the names of the exempted buildings—“scientific research” and “biological” buildings—is authorized by implication. Of course, this reasoning is quite impossible; if it were sound, then, logically, the implication would legalize human vivisection also; that is, anything in the nature of research work can be done in the building—so the reasoning proceeds—because they are exempt from search; but this reasoning overlooks the fact that they are exempted from search only when searched for “neglected and starving” animals. If either this Act or the Act of 1869, or the decision in *Com. v. Lewis*, supra, legalizes vivisection, we are in despair of ever being able to understand how any one of them can accomplish this purpose. And, now, we will proceed to the consideration of the legality of vivisection under the common law.

The principle of the common law which protects animals from cruelty is thus developed. Butler, the theologian, said: “Our moral obligations to one another arise, not so much from our being moral or social, as from our being sensible creatures, that is, creatures capable of happiness and misery.” Then Bentham—*Principles of Legislation*, ch. XII—following Butler, concluded that the interests of the inferior animals might properly be brought within the sphere of legislation. These conclusions vastly strengthened the common law rights of animals. And judges, too, of great eminence, have applied them, in decision: “It is a clear rule to lay down that there is a limitation to the power of the owner of beasts, and that

limitation is: The thing done must not be 'unnecessary' or 'unreasonable'; if it is both, and cruel, too, the offence is committed." The all-important point presenting itself to these highly trained men of law seems always to have been, what constitutes cruelty? The consensus of opinion—*Ford v. Wiley*, L. R., 23 Q. B. D. 202—seems to be: Pain, etc.,—as we stated in "B"—if inflicted "for the benefit of the animal itself" is protected in jury trial in judicial proceedings. For instance, the "cruelty" does not constitute legal cruelty. "Necessity," "necessary," "reasonable" and "commensurate with the end," etc., have to do, not with the owner of the animal, whose selfish interests may obscure the appreciation of every question of pain, but rather with the rights of the animal itself as protected in jury trial in judicial proceedings. For instance, the "cruelty" is necessary if the animal, without the operation, cannot attain its full development or be fitted for its many uses; but always provided, even if "necessary," as just explained, the pain, etc., must also be reasonable and justified by the importance of the purpose to be attained. But all this has to do, in law, with the legal right of the animal to protection in jury trial in judicial proceeding, rather than with the selfish interests of the owner of the animal.

We must crave a few minutes' indulgence whilst we consider, from a philosophical point of view, the relationship between the common law and vivisection—a point of view which, at first blush, will be thought to be overdrawn, but this is not the case, and we will show that the common law cannot support vivisection. The aspect of the common law toward everything—of course, including vivisection—can be understood only by ascertaining exactly what is its paramount governing principle. It must be conceded that we—and by "we" we mean the people, humanity itself—are a religious people; not all of one faith or of one dogma, of course, but of the fact that humanity has some sort of a belief in a Great Creator, there can be no doubt; even those who have not this "faith," "hope" it is true. Unquestionably, humanity governs its life in keeping with this "faith" and this "hope." God Almighty,

we call Him, and this, in revealed religion, we believe Him to be. However, this is of little moment, for it is not obligatory to be controversial to establish the fact that humanity is always aspiring for better and higher things, and accepting as its guide: its "belief," its "hope," in this Great Creator.

Now, the common law is the people's law—humanity's law—its principles are exactly those principles which govern humanity's belief, hope and aspiration for better things, just as we have described them. Undoubtedly, religious "belief" or religious "hope" is an integral part of the common law, and we should dislike to think of a common law not so founded. Practically, almost everything that is good is due to the common law; it is the foundation upon which has been built our greatness; its purpose is ever to advance a humane civilization. It is the matured judgment of generations of trained men of the law of faultless judicial character, but even this judgment is always to be criticised and is not to continue to prevail, unless it is founded upon principles of truth and fairness. This common law—always existing, although, perhaps, in certain things, however, as yet, still unannounced—just awaiting the occasion when principle, founded upon truth, calls it forth in application. It has been well said, Holmes, *Common Law*: "The law has grown, without a break, from barbarism to civilization. It is forever adopting new principles from life at one end, and it always retains old ones from history at the other, which have not been absorbed or sloughed off. If truth were not often suggested by error; if old implements could not be adjusted to new uses, human progress would be slow." And, again, Roscoe Brown, "Fifth Commandment in Politics," pp. 23 and 24: "There is a clear distinction between the 'general will' and the mere aggregation of individual wills; the former is the settled sober sense of the whole community. Into the general will enters the moral and intellectual inheritance from past ages, held in trust for future generations. It is the spirit of our civilization—the soul and personality of the State. No community is really civilized where the judicial power reflects the aggregation of individual opinions and passions rather than

the settled 'general will' of society." Thus, the common law may ever be changing, but it is always founded upon principle, and a principle is a truth. "Truth," Milton tells us, "is next to the Almighty." Hence, it is not a legal fiction to add: The common law is next to the Almighty—founded upon principle, supported by truth, always growing, in that it is co-extensive with the growth of the people. What is law? It is one concrete thing—"a rule of action, established, by recognized authority, to enforce justice." It makes itself known in two ways: (1) The will of the people in legislature assembled—this is the Act of Assembly—and (2) the "settled general will of society," appearing in the matured common consent, common judgment and common sense of the people—expressed through the courts—this is the common law.

This common law—based upon the religious "belief," or, at least, the religious "hope" of the people—has not and cannot set the seal of its judicial approval upon vivisection, unless conscionable man—speaking through the common law—will concede this premise: It is established by the common consent, the common judgment and the common sense of mankind, that God Almighty—the Great Creator—designed the lower animals, *inter alia*, for vivisectional purposes. If this premise is sound—if it is accepted by mankind that God Almighty created animals to be cut up alive—to be vivisected, of course, the conclusion is inevitable—vivisection is sanctioned by the common law, for nothing can be more for one's benefit—in the legal meaning of the word, "benefit," even an animal's benefit—than to fulfill the purpose for which he, she or it was created. Of course, this premise is quite impossible, for, practically, it is not accepted by the common consent, the common judgment and common sense of mankind that God Almighty so created animals; and, moreover, there is not the slightest record of any judge in Pennsylvania so holding.

But why not leave God Almighty out of the discussion? We reply: We have shown that He cannot be left out of any just conception of the common law, and yet He will have to be, if one expects the common law to uphold cruelty to animals

in vivisection. Great English judges have found themselves in the dilemma of not being able to leave Him out: "We are of opinion that the lower animals are not entirely subordinate to man. If men have their rights in these animals, they also have their duties, and we have it on the highest authority"—here is the judicial recognition of God Almighty—"that 'a righteous man regardeth the life of his beast,' and, if his life, why not what makes life endurable?" It is interesting to note that in upholding the rights of animals to legal protection, these great jurists fully realized that the ridicule of many people would pursue them. For instance, Chief Justice Coleridge said: "A conclusion, not of sentimentalism, but of common sense." And Baron Dowse said: "Our decision in this matter will be clearly criticized, but we do not care about that. We shall do our duty and must be prepared for criticism and worse, if we in any way run counter to human selfishness."

It would be preposterous in the common law to permit animals to be cut up alive—even by experts, be they scientists, biologists, vivisectionists, experimentalists, even humanitarians—call them what one may—upon the assumption, an absurd assumption, the people do not entertain, i. e., vivisection is an existing necessity in an animal's life, in its attainment of the purpose for which it was created. An Act of Assembly may make such a statement, for an Act of Assembly may do pretty nearly anything, but the common law—never. If the mere ipse dixit of science is to prevail—to be superior to the common law—then the law cannot know what is being done, and any question of cruelty, whether "necessary," "reasonable" and "justified by the end to be attained," would be left to science rather than where it rightly belongs—to the law. If a college degree of scientist is the open sesame in common law to the doing of these things, then a perfect pandemonium of experimental cruelty can be carried on, in the name of science, simply by the plea—Humanitarian Scientific Expert by virtue of a College Degree. We are not considering vivisection per se; it is not of the slightest importance in this paper, whether or not cruelties are perpetrated. Our purpose only is to show what

can be done if science is de hors the common law. But the very breath and the life of the common law are not to be atrophied in this way—to make its fundamental principles rest upon materialism rather than upon the unquestioned religious “belief” or “hope” of mankind.

Our conclusion is: Vivisection is not legal in Pennsylvania. It is not authorized, either by Act of Assembly or by the common law; hence, those who carry it on are guilty of an offence. It is in Pennsylvania, as it was in England prior to her Vivisection Act. “This Act was required to enable scientists to do what, without the Act, would have been illegal.” Per counsel in *Brady v. McArgle*, L. R. 14 (Ir.) 172.

R. MASON LISLE.

(From “The Legal Intelligencer.”)



Membership in the Society.

The American Antivivisection Society depends entirely upon voluntary contributions for its support, the only revenues being derived from members' dues, donations and legacies. All who believe in this great cause, which has grown to be one of the leading issues of our day, are earnestly asked to assist by having their names added to the roll of membership and urging others to do likewise.

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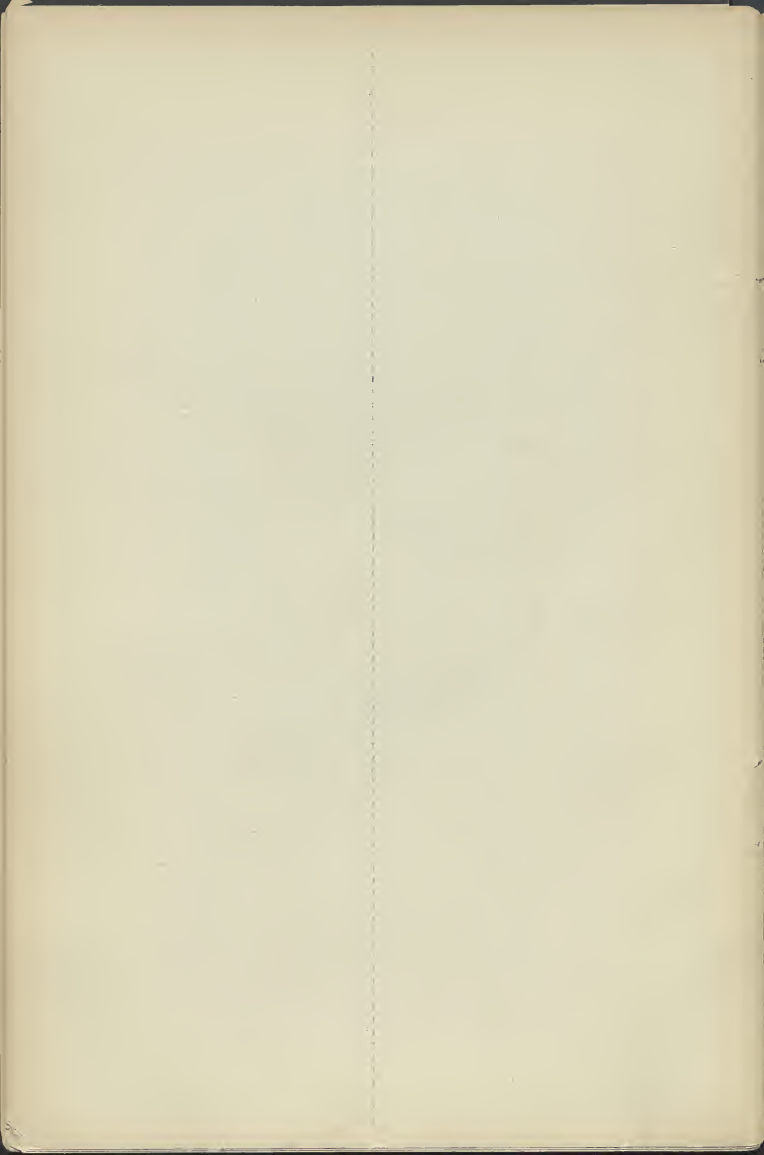
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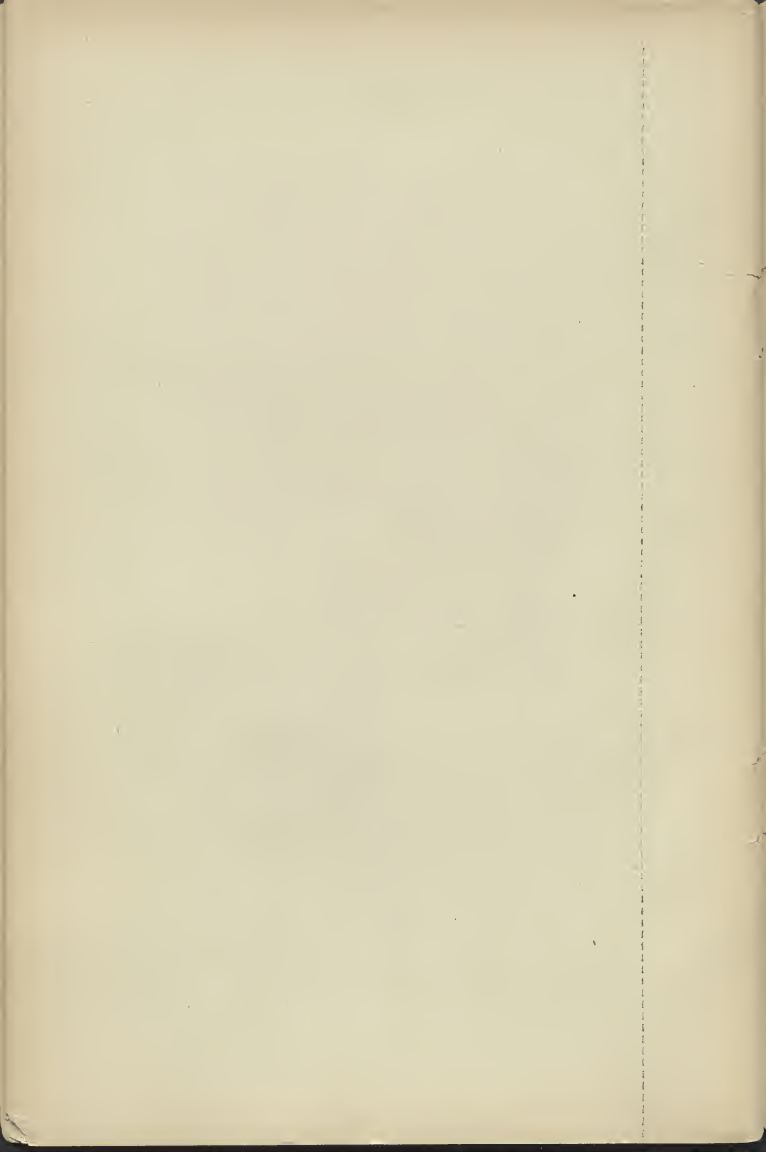
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